THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Reunion of the New and Old Schools Virtually Conceded.

Proceedings of Both General Assemblies.

Interesting Reports on Finances, Publication, Church Extension, &c.

The West Insists on a Discount on the Purchase of Books.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The fourth day's proceedings were opened with prayer, at a quarter to ten o'clock yesterday morn-ng, in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park ge and Thirty-fifth street, by the Rev. Dr. Skin-The members of the Assembly had about half hour previously been engaged in a joint prayer eting with the Old School in the brick church.

The Moderator having called the Assembly to order the calling of the roll was dispensed with until the last session of the Assembly, and the minutes of Baturday's session were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Darling then read the report of the pecial committee appointed to collate answers to evertures for reunion. He said although they had exercised great diligence in collating the report, yet t would be found to contain several inaccuracies, which could be corrected by the delegates wherever they might be found to arise. The following is the report in full, and contains the most important fea-

ect of reunion sent down to them by order of the ast Assembly respectfully report:—That the folowing presbyteries nave expressed their approval, giving their consent to the reunion of the he United States on the basis proposed by the two General Assemblies, meeting in May, respectively in Albany, N. Y., and isburg, Pa., viz.:—Champlain, Troy, Albany, Columbia, Catskill, St. Lawrence, Watertown, Os-wego, Utica, Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Tioga, neva, Steuben, Chemung, Ithaca, Wellsboro, ons, Otsego, Chenango, Delaware, Buffalo, Ontaew York, 4; Brooklyn, Newark, Rockaway, Mon-ose, Wilmington, Philadelphia, 3; Philadelphia, 4; Harrisburg, Erie, Meadville, Pittsburg, Monroe, Marhall, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Lansing, Grand River,
Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland and Portage, Athens,
Pataskala, Franklin, Sciota, Cincinnati, Ripley,
Dayton, Hamilton, Salem, Madison, Indianapolis, Greencastie, Crawfordsville, St. Joseph,
Logansport, Fort Wayne, Illinois, Schuyler, Wabash,
Alton, Ottawa, Knox, Bioomington, Milwaukee, Fox
Hiver, Cotumbus, Lake Superior, Des Moines,
Keckuk, Iowa City, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Omaha,
Mankato, Minnesota, Dacotan, St. Louis, Osage, Lexington, Kansas, Union, Holston, San Francisco,
Morthern Missouri, Nevada, San José and the new
presbytery of Humboldt. In all 100.

The following preabyteries have answered the
overture in the negative:—District of Columbia, Detroit, Washtenaw, Chicago. Harrisburg, Erie, Meadville, Pittsburg, Monroe, Mar-

of the control of the

presbyteries of Sciota, Logansport, Ottawa, and Northern Missouri add to this expression fir willingness to have the reunion thus accom-did the condition of three-fourths wif the pres-

byterics assent."

The following presbyteries express a desire that the General Assembly should consummate this reunion without again referring the proposed basis of it to them, and in their own language empower and anthorize the Assembly so to do:—Champlain, Troy, Albany, St. Lawrence, Watertown, Oswego, Cayuga, Otsego, Buffalo, North River, Detroit, Grand River Valley, Athens, Ripley, Madison, Ill.; Wabash, Keo-kuk, Mankato, St. Louis, Humboldt, Winona, Steuben, Knox, Iowa City, Galena and Relvidere—2a.

The presbyteries of Philadelphia (4th c.) and Pittsburg express their opposition to reunion upon any basis that has not been specifically approved by a majority of the presbyteries of each body.

Several presbyteries append to their action on this question certain conditions besides those already mentioned. These are as follows:—The Presbytery of Knox, in assenting to the proposed amendment of the first article of the basis, add, "provided all reasonable liberty in interpretation be not felinusished."

The Presbytery of Philadelphia (4th) say:—"It

The Presbytery of fluron passed the following resolution:—

Resolved. That we say to the General Assembly that in sny case we shall always claim the right, according to the constitution of the Church and the plan of union, to deal with the Congregational churches now on our roll without interference from the higher judications of the Church.

The Presbytery of Maumee ask for certain specified changes in the second article of the basis and would have it construed as directory and advisory, and not as imperative.

The Presbytery of Washtenaw, in replying negatively to the motion of the Assembly, express conviction that the first step, in the negotiations for reunion should be the repeal of the exactuding act and the imperative rule in respect to presbyterial éxaminations.

viction that the first step in the negotiations for remon should be the repeal of the executing act and
the imperative rule in respect to presbyterial examinations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
The report was referred to a special committee.
The conference committee on reunion appointed
by the Old School, here entered, and were received
by the Old School, here entered, and were received
by the Old School, here entered, and were received
by the Assembly rising to their feet. Having been
conducted to seats on the platform in rear of the
Moderator's desk.

The Moderator said:—I am happy to introduce to
the Assembly the Rev. Dr. Beatty, chairman of the
conference committee on reunion from the Old
Bethool branch. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Bratty, on rising to address the Assembly, was received with loud applause. He
said:—Mr. Moderator and Brethren, we come among
you from the other branch of the Presbyterian Church to bring you their Christian salutation. In the fellowship of our
common Lord and Redeemer, we pray that
grace, mercy and peace from God, our Heavenly
Father, through Jesus Christ, may be abundantly
multiplied to you through the abundant effusion of
the Holy Spirit. Having the same symbols of faith,
the same order of the Church, the barriers between
these slight barriers are about to be removed, that
we may rejoice in the more perfect union and cooperation for work for the Master, for the glory of
God and the advancement of His kingdom on the
earth. (Applause.) It was my happy to to preside
in the General Assembly of our own Church seven
years ago, when this interchange of Christian courtesy was adopted. It was adopted with great cordiality as well as unanimity. It has been continued up
to the present time with great interest and musual
advantage in the furtherance of the great cause in
which we are engaged, drawing us nearer and
nearer together, and which, I hope, will soon culmimale in forming the two Assemblies in one family of
the household of God. (Applause.) This may be

We need a new and heavenly impulse, and we hope for it when union, shall come that all may take a singner and holler etand for got and his cause. (Applause.) We seek not a union for pride, pre-eminence, van gle 27, worldly greatness, self-sufficiency, but to furth a God's glory—that is, to heal unseemly divisions, to promote co-operation of heart and hand log the Master, to present one unbroken front to the enemy, to extend truth and rupteons ness throughout our country and the world, so that the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world, and the pea-se of our Lord be fulfilled in the world in the in

old.

Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Professor of Theology in the Hartford Seminary and a delegate to the Assembly, next spoke on the same subject.

It being now half past twelve o'clock a recess was taken until half-past two.

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Afternoon Session.

At the last hour named the Assembly reconvened, and after prayer
Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, read the report of that committee. The principal feature of the Chinese. The report was received and appropriately referred.

Rev. Dr. Wood, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, next addressed the Assembly on the work accomplished in that field of labor. After recounting what had already been done in foreign countries, he said that they now proposed to institute a mission among the Mohammedan tribes lying east of Liberia, to be composed entirely of colored men. In Western India there were over twelve millions of people, and it presented a finer field for the missionary than any other part of the unevangelized world. Among the Nestorians of Persia. But of all the wide domains for evangelical missionary work he claimed China as possessing far more importance than any of the rest. He advocated the sending out at once of a

A COMMISSIONER-That letter cannot be read. It is confidential.

Rev. Mr. FORD—Then let us have a committee ap-

Rev. Mr. FORD—Inch let us must be committee would be appointed.

Rev. Mr. Poor hoped the committee would be appointed, and the national government as well as the State government of California should be memorialized on the subject.

By request of the Moderator Rev. Dr. Heacock read a resolution embodied in a report on the subject, to the effect that "it is with unspeakable pain and humiliation that we read of the outrages committed on the Chinese on our Western coast—conduct at war with all the history and usages of our people and in violation of the spirit of our religious and divid institutions. We call upon our duct at war with all the history and usages of our people and in violation of the spirit of our religious and civil institutions. We call upon our civil authorities to bring to punishment the authors of these outrages, and to repress with the strong arm of the law these demonstrations of nostility towards an unoffending people—strangers, indeed, among us, but subjects of a common race and subjects of california, said they might as well ask the government here to take action against the general body of Germans or Irish in New York for the acts of a few as to adopt the course suggested towards the Chinese. The Chinese would have to be taught and learn to know the ways of the country before much could be done for them.

Rev. Dr. Haraccock thought the Assembly would be fully justified in leaving the report as it was, without any further action.

Rev. Mr. Boyra, of California, objected to the reception of the report and resolution, on the ground that the people of California would be placed in a false light. The Chinamen were their friends there, and the Americans would protect them. The Chinese were persecuted by Irish Catholics. But did the Assembly imagine that the Californians would allow a few Irishmen to do as they pleased there? They would hear before many weeks of men being strung between heaven and earth for their persecution of those Chinamen. The Californians would take care of it, and that report and resolution were not necessary.

Edder HARN, of Tioga, desired to know where

take care of it, and that report and resolution were not necessary.

Eider Hann, of Toga, desired to know where the information came from that authorized the framing of that report and resolution. The language in both was very strong, and they should be sure the case was not overstated before such a resolution was passed. They should hang their heads in shame at the outrages they had permitted on this side of the mountains before they passed these resolutions. He objected to the resolution without a full and clear knowledge of the fact.

Mr. Bover, of California, moved that the report and resolution be recommitted.

the mountains decided to the resolution without a full and clear knowledge of the fact.

Mr. Boyre, of California, moved that the report and resolution be recommitted.

Rev. Mr. Hancock said that this violence to the Chinese did not all emanate from the Irish only. It was not right for him to mention the sources from which the information came, but he could say it came from most distinguished and official sources.

Judge Foote, of Ohio, advocated the recommitment of the matter, and said that the committee had labored under a mistake when they framed that report and resolution. The natives of California received the Chinese kindly and treated them well, and meant to do so.

Eider Barber, of Chicago, said they should inquire more carefully into the facts of the case before passing the resolution. He was in favor of recommitting.

Rev. Mr. Boyer, of California, said the Chinamen had come into California in immense swarms, an detailed the good treatment they had received, naving been allowed to rear a magnificent temple for their peculiar form of worship. The Chinaman stood as firmly on 'Changre there as any man in the city. They were treated with respect. They were gentlemen. They raised their temples there and had them decorated with all their images and pictures. Let a man abuse a Chinaman in the streets of san Francisco and he was immediately arrested by the police and punished by the police judge. Ah, if New York was such a city, and had such a police as San Francisco, how different would be her state. There were a few Irishmen in San Francisco who abused the Chinamen, how they had be assembly had no business to meddle with it.

Rev. Mr. Hancock said he had amended the resolution, and would read it as it then stood. He then read the resolution in a modified form.

Rev. Dr. Crossy said he had testimony just whispered in his ear that the Chinese were well treated in California.

The committee on Bills and Overtures reported it inexpedient at this time to make any change as to mileage, &c., which was adopted.

Th

carefully avoided in the resolution, and a fore put and carried.

Rev. Dr. Hanoock said the Committee on Foreign missions were now ready to present their amended report. He said the report was complete, and they had left out every allusion to the Chinese matter.

The report was accordingly adopted.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crossvz offered a resolution to the effect that the Presbyteries be requested to see that the churenes carefully revise their lists and make more correct reports of the numbers of their members. Referredgto the Committee on the Polity

Fourth Day.

The Presbyterian Assemblies united this morning in a prayer meeting at half-past eight o'clock, at the brick church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Moderator of the Old School Assembly, presided. The attendance was numerous and the galleries were occupied by many ladies. Rev. Dr. Fowler, Moderator of the New School Assembly, and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, led alternately in prayer. The chief tendency of all the prayers was for union, not only of faith and doctrine, but also of organization. With the singing of trine, but also of organization. With the singing of the Doxology, "Hall the power of Christ," and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Fowler, the services concluded at half-past nine o'clock, and

the members of the New School Assembly retired. The Moderator (Rev. Dr. Jacobus) then opened the business proceedings of the Assembly with prayer. Rev. Dr. Prime made an announcement as to the supply of tickets to the social reception of the evening. Rev. Dr. Schenck, permanent Clerk, read the minutes of the proceedings of Saturday's meeting, which were approved.

The Committee on Commissions reported through the clerk in favor of the enrolment of Elder Adam

Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Virginia, had donated \$10,000 in bonds of that State, in trust, that during her lifetime two missionaries should be appointed to work within the limits of the Synod of Virginia, and after her death the missionaries to be aspointed by that Synod. As this was entirely within the jurisdictional limits of Virginia, and the Synod of that State had seceded and joined the Southern church, the Board of Domestic Missions ask power to relinquish

two branches of the Church were reported back by the committee to which they were referred and or-dered to be committed to the charge of the Commit-

dered to be committed to the charge of the Committee on Conference.

Mr. ROBERT CARTTER, of New York, reported
upon the state of the finances of the Ceneral Assembly, giving a very healthy condition t. the exchequer. He stated that eighteen years ago, at St.
Louis, a committee was appointed, of which he was
a member, to look into the finances, and they found
them in a deplorable condition, as a large part of
the trust funds was invested in bonds and stocks of
questionable value, and such portion washfinally all
lost. Since then, during the war and now, the
money is invested in government bonds, and is,
therefore, in every way secure. The figures reported
were as follows:—Cash on hand at the beginning of
last year, 36,547; received during the year, 359,069;
expenditures for the time, \$51,049; leaving a balance
on hand of \$1,567.

ticularly in those churches which do not now take these periodicals.

3. We desire the Board to enlarge its work of colportage in the openings for it that are multiplying on every hand, and to this end exhort all our churches to contribute to the rund for this purpose.

4. We deem it of great importance that means be furnished the Board to supply needy ministers with its publications for their own use and for distribution among those unable to purchase them.

5. In view of the great good arising from the grainitous directiation of the tracts of the Board, we earnissity commend to the attention of churches and individuals the importance of special donations for this purpose.

5. Our committee have examined to minutes of the Board and the correct, and recommend their approval. They all the accompanying aominations to dil vacancies in the Moard.

LYMAN H. ATWATER, Chairman.

To this was appended from the same committee

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correct, and recommand their approval. They also offer the accompanying nominations to fill vacancies in the Board.

LYMAN H. ATWATER, Chairman.

To this was appended from the same committee the following:—

SIPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Report on certain overtures concerning the Board of Publication made to the General Assembly and by that body referred to that standing committee on that Board.

Your committee report that these are five in number and recommend the following disposal of them:—

1. From the Presbytery of Indiangolis asking the Assembly to instruct the Board to publish an edition of the Shorter Catechism in a new and improved form; also a catechism for young children. They recommend that the Assembly refer States and the Shorter of The Shorter Catechism in a new and improved form; also a catechism for young children. They recommend that the Assembly refer States and the Shorter of The

of the Board and of the Record and the Sabbath schools, came up.

Rev. Mr. Blair and others called attention to the fact that in many instances no notice of the expiration of the subscription is sent, and this should be remedied. Another gentleman said that he considered that the consideration of the subscription is sent, and that he considered that the consideration of the subscription is sent and the subscription is sent and the subscription in the subscription is subscription.

sharry count not be got a that the same extent in that capacity.

Rev. J. IRWIN SMITH, of St. Paul, expressed himself to the same purport, saying that he was ever a colporteur since he was minister. His deep, settled conviction is that the pastors must do this work. None can work so efficiently. A young man came to his city whose soul was in the work. He visited fifty families in one day and sold seventy cents' worth of books, and he was the most successful. What a record does the report show? There have been but two books sold for each member of the Church, and as haif of them were bought by others there was but one book sold for every Presbyterian in the country. What a record for the great Culvanistic Presbyterian Church! One of the faults, he said, was that the entatiogue is not minute and descriptive enough.

Criptive enough.

Rev. Dr. Schenck stated that the Board stands be-Rev. Dr. Schener stated that the Board stands between two fires, as some years ago presbyteries compained that the Board was paying too much. The practice is to pay at the beginning the lowest salary and it is increased as it may be merited. Some get thirty and thirty-five dollars, even forty dollars and more; the disposition is to give a liberal support where it is earned. As to ministers for coloporteurs, the Rev. Dr. Schenek said that the only difficulty was that they are not under such control of the Board as the paid coloporteurs, but the Board bope that the ministers will assist them. They want heir books circulated, but they want pay for it, so as to print new books with the money. The credit system to ministers, as suggested, would swamp the funds and require a capital of \$300,000 more than the Board has. The third resolution was then passed.

the Board has. The third resolution was then passed.

The fourth, that funds should be granted to supply needy ministers with books for their own use, and fith, that more money be furnished for the use of the Board, were then adopted without debate. So was also the supplementary report, above already referred to, excepting the overture in regard to a discount to Sabbath schools on books.

Rev. Mr. Stuaker, of Pennsylvania, wanted the matter brought up at once. It is important, as private publication houses supply Sabbath schools with books at a discount of twenty per cent, thus crowding out the publications of the Board. He offered the following as a substitute for the recommendation of the committee in reference to this subject:—

A delegate proposed to add to this as an amendment:—"And also on books soid for congregational libraries."

Rev. Mr. McCaulev spoke warmly in favor of discounts as he believed it touches the future prosperity of the Board of Publication more than anything else, and he wished the discount system to be extended to church libraries.

A delegate from Philadelphia considered the matter of great importance, as the other publication houses sell their books with a discount. There are many books sold to Sunday schools, good and moral books, good reading for the week days, but not good reading for the Sabbath day, because they are not religious. The debate was continued by others, during which it was stated that there are no books in the market of higher price than those of the Presylverian Board, and none are sold in certain congregations, because the supply may be furnished from other houses, and the question was asked, of what use is the Board to the Church? No contributions can be got for the Board of Publication for this very cause, since it sends its books to the booksellers over the country at a discount, but refuses to sell them to the Church on the same conditions. It was the churches in the West that, being poor, feels the full hardship of this, while the rich churches East do not.

At this point a division of the question was called

nestly protest against the use of the Lord's day for this purpose, as making this beautiful work of decoration an occasion of desecrating the Sabbath.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the proper authorities connected with the Grand Army of the Espuille and to urgently request that the day be changed from the Sabbath (30th) to Saturday (20th).

The following are this committee:—Rev. Drs. W. C. Anderson, A. L. Blackford and Smith F. Greer and General Van Cleve and Mr. Morris Patterson.

Mr. Cartren stated that notice had just been received that President Grant had "ordered" that day to be changed. The debate was then resumed, and after some explanatory remarks from Mr. Cartter and the announcement of notices the Assembly adjourned to half-past two P. M., with prayer.

Afternoon Section.

the moderator, was absent and could not appear, whereupon Rev. Dr. Anderson was, by unanimous vote, elected Moderator pro term. The doctor took the chair, called the Assembly to order and opened the proceedings with prayer.

The question of discount on books sold by the Board of Education to Sabbath schools was taken up again and the debate continued, and Rev. Dr. MILLER opened the afternoon discussion, defending the action of the Board as having increased the sales of books by many thousands of dollars, and also because it would be unjust to put the same price to Sabbath schools at retail as to booksellers at wholesale.

Rev. Mr. Stuart, the mover of the resolution, then took the floor and explained the general dissatisfaction of the Church in the country with the course of the Board. In regard to the increase of sales referred to, which commenced in 1884, that is due to the great increase of Sabbath schools and their purchases. The fact is that Sabbath schools and their purchases. The fact is that Sabbath schools and their purchases. The fact is that Sabbath schools and their purchases. In the seawhere unless they can have the discount from the Board, and the Church's own publications will be kept out of the schools.

Rev. Mr. McLang moved to insert in the resolution 'discount to all Sabbath schools not within the reach of booksellers." General dissent being seconded, it was withdrawn.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, on behalf of the Board, gave a detailed account as to how the prices are fixed—that their books are as cheap as those of any publishing bouse, excepting only the American Tract Society and the Sunday School Union. In fact the average of the price of the books of the Board is cheaper than that of any other publishing house, with these exceptions. He gave an instance where a book is catalogued at \$1.50, and the twenty per cent off makes the price of the books of the Board is cheaper than that of any other publishing house, with these become centre and the sunday schools and church libraries they could not keep

The committee on Church Extensions then submitted their

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Roard of Church Extension, together with the volume containing their minutes, respectfully report.

This we recognize with gratitude to God the pleasing eritaining their minutes, respectfully report.

This we recognize with gratitude to God the pleasing eritaining their in the recognize with gratitude to God the pleasing ericelpts having its form the preceding over any preceding 18,000, more than the preceding twelve months. The average grannore than the preceding twelve months. The average grannore than the preceding increased from \$400 to \$0.000. The committee would repropriations have been made to 100 churches, amounting to \$20,160 %, leaving on Bie applications for aid that will require an expenditure of \$25,100. The committee would respectfully submit to the General Assembly, for its action, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the efficiency and energy of the Board of Church Extension for the year ending April 1, 1509, expecially for what it has done in securing by deed of trust and mortgage on real estate that portion of the funds which had been sudangered by the action of the returns secured.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the prayers, sympathy and co-operation of all our churches the interested of the Obserb of Christ which are represented by this board.

The report and resolutions were unanimously

RECEPTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENE-

A reception of the Presbyterian General Assem blies, now holding their meetings in this city, took place last evening at the Apolio Hall, corner of padway and Twenty-eighth street. The hall, which is a very spacious one, neat, though plain, was brilliantly lighted. The visitors commenced to arrive at eight o'clock, and continued coming in not have been less than from 800 to 1,000 persons present. Among those in attendance were several clergymen, chiefly belonging to the Presbyterian denomination and representing the various congrega-

who graced the festive scene with their presence wore their bonnets and found seats in the gallery, from which they had a full view of each fresh arrival in the hall.

The hour fixed for refreshments was nine o'clock; but before that time came round there was some vocal music, the musicians consisting of ladies and gentlemen, being accompanied by a planist. A quartet, composed of four young men from different choirs of the city, also sang, to the evident satisfaction of the company.

choirs of the city, also sang, to the evident satisfaction of the company.

It was taken for granted by some of the audience that, this being a reception, there would be little or no speaking; but in this they are disappointed; for just about nine o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Ahams, of Madison square church, with other clergymen, ascended the platform. The reverend doctor gave at some length a definition of the word reception. He expressed a hope that they would receive one another as Jesus Christ would receive them. Much of what the reverend gentleman said was inaudible to fully more than one-half the audience, owing to the buzz of conversation that was kept up and the noise of passing vehicles in the street.

was kept up and the noise of passing vehicles in the street.

The Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Moderator of the Old School General Assembly, was the next speaker, but his remarks were also totally inaudible except to those who stood or sat just close by him.

Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Dr. Crosble, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, Canada West, the latter expressing the satisfaction he felt at the expected union of all the Presbyterian congregations as one body under the blue banner of the Covenant.

The speaking was brought to a close by the Rev. Dr. Paimer and the Rev. Dr. Cox.

Refreshments in an adjoining apartment were now announced, and the announcement caused quite a rush to the supper table, where many of the delicacies of the season were provided. The stewards attended politiely to the guests, and at about eleven o'clock the whole company had separated, highly pleased with the entertainment.

CATHERING OF CALIFORNIANS.

Commemorated—Addresses and Resolutions.
In parior No. 117 of the Metropolitan Hotel last evening there convened a large gathering of those Californians who have for many years been problemently identified with the commercial and financial interests of the Pacific slope. It was an adjourned meeting of those gentlemen, and also all who had a special interest in the completion of the road. Ma Prancis D. Clark, chairman of the preliminary or-ganization, presided, and proceeded to address the meeting upon the feasibility and fitness of a cele-

introduced into New York a very general and enthusiastic celebration took place. This had also been the case when the Atlantic cable was tribeen the case when the Atlantic cable was triumphantily laid across the ocean. Certainly this great event—the completion of the Pacific Railroad—could not have less influence upon the fluancial and commercial destinies of this metropolis. But a few years ago the voyage to California had been made in six months; around the Horn was the route—a tedious, lengthy and often disastrous passage. Years went by; the Isthmus of Panama was utilized; the passage was reduced to twenty-two days, and now, after six years of the most remarkable toil and exacting energy, we are but seven days from the city of San Francisco. A gentleman who had just arrived from the Facilic slope took but seven days and eleven hours to make the voyage, and this, too, when a stoppage of seven below a foot, all, went of the pacific Railroad. On the short of January, 1888, he had the pleasure to make the opening address which becaming the importance of the completion of the Pacific Railroad. On the short of January, 1888, he had the pleasure to make the opening address which began the road. This was the proudest moment of his life. In his mind's eye he then saw villages, cities and immense centres of industry and population grow up about him; he saw the wealth that pours from the Indies, from the tropics and the treasuries of the fruitful East into the counting houses of New York, going out along the line of this railroad beit and empty into the lap of the Mississippi and Yo Semile Valleys the fruits of an enigitened and progressive civilization. He regarded it as the grandest event in American history; and he thought it a disgrace to a great metropolis like New York to utterly neglect and pass over in apparently silent contempt a work destined to make its citizens richer and to improve trade and commerce with the West, as it to pend a thoroughtare with remarkable facilities for every species of transcontinental traffic. Because of this spirit—a spirit that he could not too strongly reprobate—he was disposed to make its city as a print that the cou great event—the completion of the Pacific Railroad— could not have less influence upon the financial and

PARCIS D. CLARK.
YORK:YORK:BAR SIM-I regret that it will be impossible for me to
attend the adjourned meeting of the Californians on the
24th inst., but I thank you for remembering me as once a
proneer. Congratuating you all on the great progress made
out there, I am respectfully.
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION

Visit of Inspection to the Institutions

Shortly after noon yesterday a party of emigranta, under the personal supervision of Commissioners McElroy, Kapp, Loutrell and Bissinger, with Super-intendent Casseriy and his gentlemanly assistant, Mr. Hicks, left Castle Garden, bound for the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island. If will readily be summised that the party was comprised of extraordinary emigrants. They were not amicted with ship fever, nor even spring fever, although the day was one on which a person might be pardoned for indulging in a little of the latter failing. They were not even to be numbered smong those for whom a per capita is levied to support the Refuge and Hospital. They were extraordinary emigrants indeed, for, while the emigrants generally come without any invitation from the Commissioners (other than as universally extended by the great Yankee nation to all creation), these emigrants came at the special request of the Commissioners to see the manner in which those who are seeking homes in this country are cared for. The workings of the commission have been attended with such brilliant and beneficial resuits, that the fame of the institutions under their charge has extended to the furthermost parts of the Old World. It was such an invitation which called together the party of emigrants above alluded to. The Commissioners took advantage of the presence in this city of Hon. Eugene Casseriy, United States Senator, from California, and Governor John T. Hoffman, to extend an invitation to them to view the instrumentions which the former had been most instrumental in founding and the latter had taken every opportunity to aid and encourage. Besides the two gentlemen named there were present among the emigrant guests Mr. G. B. Lancoln, Jr.; W. F. Seaver, formerly of Buffalo; General Merritt, Naval Officer; ex-Judge Watsburg and a large number of other prominent citizens. After a pleant sail up the East river the party reached the landing at Ward's Island and were there much to the presence of the super-intendent's office, and aft

This Board met yesterday afternoon, and in the son was called upon to preside.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE STOPPAGE

PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE STOPPAGE
OF VEHICLES ON BAILEOAD TRACES.
An ordinance was presented providing that every
cartman in charge of a vehicle stopping to load or
unload in any street or avenue where railroad tracks
are laid shall put his vehicle and horse so that no
part of ft will interfere with the passing of the car'
It was provided that the violation of this ordinance
should be a misdemeanor. On motion it was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Among the papers received from the Board of Aldermen was a resolution appointing a special committee to prepare for the proper celebration of the
anniversary of our national independence.

An invitation to attend the annual reception of the
Cooper Jinion was received and accepted.

The Compiralier was directed to draw his warrange.

The Comptroller was directed to draw his warran in favor of the
Baptist church in Madison street for \$175, and in favor of the Sisters of the order of St. Dominick for \$106 20.

\$106 20.

BELGIAN PAVEMENTS.

The Croton Aqueduct Department was directed to have the following streets and avenues maved with Belgian pavement:

Eighteenth street, from avenue B to Broadway; Fifty-inith street, between First and Second avenues; Thirty-first street, from Seventh avenue to Eighth avenue; Sixty-third street, from Lexington avenue to Fifth avenue; Fifty-fifth street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson river; Fifty-second street, from Second avenue to East river.

TRIALS AT POLICE MEADQUARTERS.

The Alleged Abduction Case Displayed.

The Police Commissioners held their, regular trial meeting yesterday, Judge Boswor in in the chair. The only case of any importance was that of officer Clougher, of the Fifteenth precent, who was charged with having a few days to abducted a little girl of the present of the control Clougher, of the Fifteenth precent, who was charged with having a few days of abducted a little girl about ten years of age, che daughter of a gentleman named Curran, who resides at Paterson, N. J. The evidence addreed showed very conclusively that the Carge was totally unfounded, and that the amidavit containing the charge had been made under gross missapprehension of frots. According to the evidence it was shown that the attention of the officer was called to locally unfounded, and that the attention of the officer was called to locally in the attention of the officer was called to locally in the lattention of the officer was called to locally in the lattention of the officer was called to locally in the lattention of the officer was called to locally in the lattention of the officer was called to go on, and made such a rumpus that several citizens congregated about them and insisted upon the officer's not taking her to the station house. At the same time he learned that her mother had gone to stewards up town store, and allowing the citizens to take her towards the store he followed them, and meeting officer Allison, of tha Fifteenth precinct, in citizens dress, he requested him to take charge of the child as she was violently terrified at his being a policeman. The mother came along soon afterward and the child was handed over to her. Although the officer's post did not extend below Eighth street, on Broadway, the day of the occurrence, the little girl stuck to it that he took her away from the front of a certain store below Amity street, which was, to say the least, a very queer statement. The case was adjourned, that the testif mony of the two ladies who gave the girl into the officer's charge might be taken. The board will unadoubtedly dismiss the case at its next meeting.

The Royal London Yacht Club opened its season The Royal London Yacht Club opened its season on Saturday, the sth instant, with a cruise, followed by a dinner at the Rosherville Hotel, Gravesend, The little fleet consisted of the Irenes Gannett, Dynamene, Sphinx, Water Sprite, Night, Thought and two, or three others, and proceeded in company from Erith, headed by the Rear Commodore, Mr. Charlwood, who presided at the dinner over a numerous narry of members and friends, among whom were Alderman and Sheriff Cotton, Mr. Sheriff Hutton and Mr. Under Sheriff Crossley. The Chairman, in proposing "The Royal London Yacht Club," congratulated the company upon the fact of its possessing a reserve fund of £1,000, with a fleet of 170 yachts, making an aggregate of 7,000 tons.

IS GENERAL GRANT A FAILURE!

[From the Lynchburg virginian, May 22.]

"A Storm Brewing."—So says the New York.

Herall—that almost unfailing barometer of changes in the political atmosphere—in speaking of the administration of General Grant. What has produced these changes it does not devolve upon us to say; but certain it is that General Grant is not as popular, by a great deal, as he was when he came into the Presidency; nor is the country as hopeful of the success of his administration as it then was. Something has produced this marked change; but we leave others, who are more responsible for the existing condition of affairs than those who, like ourselves, are not of the dominant party, can be, to explain the cause of the failure which the public so bitterly lament.

[From the Cuncord (N. H.) Patriot (democratic), May 22.]

Never did a new administration go down so rapsidly in popular confidence as has that of General Grant. It went up like a rocket and has come down like the rocket's sirek. In two months it has become more unpopular than was that of Johnson af its close, apparently. Everybody complains of its all the leading radical papers are filled with adverse criticisms upon its course.